THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1769. THE NUMBER 143.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

The REMONSTRANCE voted at the laſt ſeſſion of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY to be preſented to the HOUSE of COMMONS.

To the Honourable the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES of GREAT-BRITAIN, *in Parliament aſſembled.*

THE Council, and the Houſe of Burgeſſes, the ſole conſtitutional Repreſentatives of his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the People of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, having taken into their moſt ſerious conſideration the ſtate of this colony, with due deference and reſpect to the wiſdom of the Repreſentatives of the Commons of *Great-Britain*, remonſtrate as follows:

It is with equal grief and amazement that the Remonſtrants have learnt, that they have been repreſented in *Great-Britain* as diſloyal to their moſt gracious Sovereign, and diſaffected to his government, ſince by their whole conduct they have endeavoured to approve themſelves ſecond to none of their fellow ſubjects, in any part of his Majeſty's dominions, for duty and affection.

They are truly ſenſible of the happineſs and ſecurity they derive from their connexions with and dependance upon *Great-Britain*, their parent kingdom; and as they have at all times exerted their beſt endeavours to make ſuch ſuitable returns, on their parts, as might render the continuance of thoſe connexions permanent, and equally deſirable to both, they cannot but feel the deepeſt concern, that any incidents ſhould have interrupted that pleaſing harmony, which they wiſh ever to ſubſiſt.

As members of the *Britiſh* empire, they preſume not to claim any other than the common, unqueſtionable rights of *Britiſh* ſubjects, who, by a fundamental and vital principle of their conſtitution, cannot be ſubjected to any kind of taxation, or have the ſmalleſt portion of their property taken from them by any power on earth, without their conſent given by their Repreſentatives in Parliament; this pillar of their conſtitution, the very palladium of their liberties, hath been ſo zealouſly preſerved by the Houſe of Commons of *Great-Britain*, that they have never ſuffered any other branch of their legiſlature to make the ſmalleſt amendment or alteration in any of their ſupply bills, leſt it ſhould be drawn into precedent, and conſidered as a ceſſion of ſo dear and eſſential a right and privilege.

If this principle is ever ſuffered to decay, the conſtitution muſt pine away and expire with it; as no man can enjoy even the ſhadow of liberty or freedom, if his property, acquired by his own labour and induſtry, can be wreſted from him at the will of another. To attempt demonſtrating this to an *Engliſhman* muſt ſurely be unneceſſary; he feels the principle within him, and it diffuſes through his whole frame that complacency and chearfulneſs, without which he could not live at eaſe.

Our anceſtors, who, at the expence of their blood and treaſure, firſt explored and ſettled theſe new regions, being entitled to theſe natural and conſtitutional rights, could not forfeit or loſe them by their migration to *America*, not as vagabonds and fugitives, but with the licence and under the encouragement of their Sovereigns, being animated with the laudable deſire of enlarging the *Engliſh* dominion, and extending its commerce; but on the contrary they brought theſe their common birthrights over with them entire, and tranſmitted them inviolate to us their poſterity.

Let not the Remonſtrants be miſunderſtood, as affecting or wiſhing an independency of *Great-Britain*; they rather rejoice in that conſtitutional connexion, which they know is eſſential to the happineſs of both; they have been cheriſhed, they have been kindly protected by her, and cannot but indulge themſelves with the perſuaſion, that the benefits which have redounded, and which daily accrue to their mother country from her trade with the colonies, have hitherto proved, and ſtill continue, an adequate and ample recompence for ſuch protection.

They have acquieſced in the authority of Parliament to make laws for preſerving a neceſſary dependance, yet they cannot think it eſſential to this purpoſe, or to preſerve a proper relation between a parent kingdom and colonies tranſplanted from her, that ſhe ſhould raiſe money upon them without their conſent. The trade of the colonies, almoſt as ſoon as it became an object worthy the national attention, was laid under ſuch reſtrictions, as were thought neceſſary to ſecure their dependance and promote the intereſt of the whole extended empire. The natural rights and firſt principles of the *Engliſh* conſtitution were very early ingrafted into the conſtitutions of the colonies: Hence a legiſlative authority, which has always been thought eſſential in every free ſtate, was derived and aſſimilated, as nearly as might be, to that eſtabliſhed in *England*; the Crown reſerving to itſelf the executive authority of government and the power of aſſenting and diſſenting to all laws; but the privilege of chooſing their own Repreſentatives was confirmed in the people, and confirmed to them by repeated and expreſs ſtipulations. The conſtitution and government of this colony being thus eſtabliſhed and fixed, the Remonſtrants and their anceſtors enjoyed the perfect ſweets of liberty and freedom. Upon preſſing and emergent occaſions, not within their own powers of redreſs, they have frequently applied to their King and common father, and often, they own it with gratitude, have received ſeaſonable reliefs from their mother country. On the other hand, when his Majeſty has had occaſion for the aſſiſtance of his dutiful ſubjects in *America*, requiſitions have been conſtantly made from the Crown by the King's Governors to the Repreſentatives of the people, who have complied with them to the utmoſt of their abilities. The ample and adequate proviſion made by the Aſſembly of this colony, ſo long ago as the reign of King *Charles* the ſecond, and upon his requiſition, for ſupport of the civil government, by an impoſt of two ſhillings ſterling *per* hogſhead on all tobacco exported, one ſhilling and three pence tonnage upon all ſhips and veſſels, and ſix pence *per* poll on all perſons imported, except mariners, with the many and large ſupplies, exceeding half a million voted during the courſe of the laſt war, upon requiſitions made to the Aſſembly of this colony, by his Majeſty and his Royal grandfather, afford both early and recent inſtances of the diſpoſition of the Aſſemblies of this colony, to do every thing that could reaſonably be deſired or expected of them; and at the ſame time are inconteſtable proofs that the Commons of *Great-Britain* never, until very lately, aſſumed a power of impoſing taxes on the people of the colonies for the purpoſes of raiſing a revenue, or ſupporting the contingencies of government. To ſay that the Commons of *Great-Britain* have a conſtitutional right and authority to give and grant, at their pleaſure, the properties of the people in the colonies, or to impoſe an internal tax of any kind upon them, who are not, and cannot, from the nature of their ſituation, be repreſented in their Houſe of Commons, is in a word, to command them to bid adieu to their natural and civil liberties, and to prepare for a ſtate of the moſt abject ſlavery.

The Commons of *Great-Britain* can impoſe no taxes on the people there, without burthening themſelves in ſome proportion; if the taxes they impoſe ſhould be thought grievous or unneceſſary, the conſtitution hath not left the people without a proper remedy. But what muſt be the ſituation of the coloniſts, if the late and new broached doctrine ſhould prevail? Unrepreſented as they are, and for ever muſt be, they can have no opportunity of explaining their juſt grievances; and if they are to be taxed, of pointing out the leaſt inconvenient and burthenſome mode of doing it; in ſhort, their doom will generally be pronounced, before they can receive the leaſt intelligence that a ſubject, whereby they or their intereſts might be affected, hath been agitated in Parliament.

The notion of a virtual repreſentation hath been ſo often and fully refuted, that it ſurely is unneceſſary to multiply words on that head; if the property, the liberties, the lives of millions of his Majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects are merely ideal, how deplorable muſt be their condition!

The late oppreſſive ſtamp act, ſo often and juſtly complained of, in repealing which, your Remonſtrants have repeatedly acknowledged the wiſdom and juſtice of Parliament, did confeſſedly impoſe a tax on the coloniſts merely internal; and the Remonſtrants cannot but conſider ſeveral late acts of the *Britiſh* Parliament, as tending directly to the ſame point. That the Parliament may make laws for regulating the trade of the colonies, has been granted; ſometimes duties have been properly enough impoſed to reſtrain the commerce of one part of the empire, that might prove injurious to another; and by this means, the general welfare of the whole may have been promoted; but a tax impoſed upon the real neceſſaries of life, for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, or in other words, to compel the inhabitants of the colonies to pay large ſums of money, whether they will or not, and this, not with a view to the general intereſts of commerce, the Remonſtrants muſt ever think a mere internal tax to all intents and purpoſes. Of this ſort they cannot but conſider a late act of Parliament "giving and granting certain duties in the *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*;" the preamble plainly ſpeaks the deſign of the act; and can it be thought juſt, or reaſonable, that the coloniſts, reſtricted as they are in every branch of their trade, ſhould be obliged to pay duties on the articles enumerated in this act? They are, in the firſt place, by former laws, prohibited from purchaſing theſe neceſſaries of life at any other than the *Britiſh* market; they are confined in their exports alſo; by this they are to be compelled to pay ſevere duties on ſuch neceſſaries. By the ſtamp act they were forbid, under grievous penalties, tranſacting all ſorts of important buſineſs, except upon ſtampt paper; by this act they are inhibited the uſe of paper, in the moſt common and ordinary occurrences, unleſs they will firſt ſubmit to pay a duty for it. The purpoſes of government, which are ſaid to be the chief objects of this act, the Remonſtrants have ſhewn, were long ſince provided for by an ample and perpetual act of Aſſembly; this is again remarked, not becauſe the Remonſtrants would claim any particular excluſive merit from it, but to ſhew how eaſily their internal concerns may be miſtaken at the diſtance of 3000 miles; they being unwilling to believe, that had this circumſtance been attended to, the Parliament would have impoſed taxes on this colony for purpoſes already provided for. The manner in which this act is to be executed, the Remonſtrants cannot but conſider as extremely dangerous to the liberties of the people.

The act ſuſpending the legiſlative power of the province of *New-York*, the Remonſtrants conſider as ſtill more alarming to the colonies in general, though it has that ſingle province in view, as its immediate object. If the Parliament has a right to compel the coloniſts to furniſh a ſingle article for the troops ſent over to *America*, by the ſame rule of right they may compel them to furniſh cloaths, arms, and every other neceſſary, even the pay of the officers and ſoldiers; a doctrine replete with every kind of miſchief, and utterly ſubverſive of all that is dear and valuable to them. For what advantage could the people of the colonies derive from their right of chooſing their own Repreſentatives, if thoſe Repreſentatives, when choſen, not permitted to exerciſe their own judgments, were under a neceſſity (on pain of being deprived of their legiſlative authority) of enforcing the mandates of a *Britiſh* Parliament?

Thus have the Remonſtrants expreſſed, and they truſt with decent firmneſs, the ſentiments of a free and loyal people. It is hoped that the Honourable Houſe of Commons will no longer proſecute meaſures, which they, who are deſigned to ſuffer under them, muſt ever conſider as much fitter for exiles, driven from their native country, after having ignominiouſly forfeited her favours and protection, than for the poſterity of *Britons*, who have been at all times anxious and ſollicitous to demonſtrate their reſpect and affection for their mother kingdom, by embracing every occaſion to promote her proſperity and glory; but that *Britiſh* Patriots will never conſent to the exerciſe of anti conſtitutional powers, which even in theſe remote corners, may, in time, prove dangerous in their example to the interior parts of the *Britiſh* empire. Should the Remonſtrants be diſappointed in theſe hopes, the neceſſary reſult will be, that the coloniſts, reduced to extreme poverty, will be compelled to contract themſelves within their little ſpheres, and obliged to content themſelves with their home ſpun manufactures.

NEWBERN, *November* 11.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Eſquire, his Majeſty's Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the province of* North-Carolina.

The humble ADDRESS *of the* COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the members of his Council, beg leave to return you our unfeigned thanks, for calling us together ſo early in the ſeaſon, to communicate to us the late diſturbances in the back frontier ſettlements of this province, and the meaſures you have taken for ſuppreſſing them in time; and thereby preventing the flame of civil diſcord from ſpreading through, and, perhaps, deſolating every part of the province.

It would affect us with inexpreſſible concern, to contemplate the picture of diſtreſs, in which a great part of this province was involved, if the view did not terminate in a brighter proſpect; and, inſtead of the anarchy and confuſion which at firſt preſent themſelves, we were not cheared with the pleaſing repreſentation of public tranquility reſtored, peace and order re-eſtabliſhed, and juſtice, unawed by popular clamour, again dealing forth her ſacred and impartial diſpenſations. That the ſcene is thus changed to our advantage, is owing to the wiſe and vigorous meaſures your Excellency adopted: It now becomes our buſineſs, no leſs than it is our duty and inclination, to concur with the other branch of the legiſlature, in perfecting the good work your Excellency has ſo happily begun, in purſuing ſuch meaſures, as, upon the matureſt conſideration, ſhall be found moſt expedient, to enable public officers to diſcharge their duty, with ſecurity to themſelves, and benefit to the community; and in providing for the tranquility of the country, in ſo effectual a manner, as may put it out of the power of buſy and ſeditious ſpirits, to diſturb it with impunity for the future: And that we may, with the greater certainty, attain theſe deſirable purpoſes, we will minutely enquire into the moſt remote cauſes of the late diſorders, that we may apply the moſt effectual remedy, if it lies within our reach; if not, that we may, thro' your Excellency's repreſentations to his Majeſty, obtain it from the Throne.

As the dangerous illneſs with which you were lately attacked, the conſequence of your fatigue, and ſolicitude for the welfare of this colony, filled us with the moſt melancholly apprehenſions; we beg leave to teſtify our joy on the reſtoration of your health; and to aſſure you, that we conſider it as a pledge of the divine favour to this province, that we were not deprived of a life ſo uſeful to the public, at that very critical and important juncture.

We ſincerely ſympathize with you, Sir, in every generous inclination to promote the good of our country; our hearts glow with the ſame patriotic ſentiments which you ſo kindly expreſs; and which, confirmed by your actions, eminently diſtinguiſh your Excellency's adminiſtration.

To which ADDRESS, his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Honourable Council,

I Thank you for your addreſs: The honourable teſtimonies you give me of my late conduct, afford me a moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction, as the ſolicitude you expreſs to have felt for the iſſue of my laſt ſickneſs, is a freſh mark of your concern for my welfare. Happy ſhall I really be, if the preſervation of my life, under providence, can be directed to any beneficial purpoſes to ſociety.

The laudable reſolution you have taken to examine minutely into the cauſes of the late diſturbances in the country, and your readineſs, in union with the other branches of the legiſlature, to provide the proper remedies, is ſtrictly agreeable to that vigilant attention I have always experienced in your councils, for the true intereſt of your King and country; a conduct, which, in the preſent criſis, cannot fail to give the happieſt turn to the public affairs of this colony.

[*The Addreſs of the Houſe of Aſſembly, ſhall have a place in our next.*]

BREST, *November* 3.

FOR theſe two days paſt, ſince there arrived a Courier from Court, we have worked night and day, with prodigious alacrity, in our arſenals. We are aſſured the armament here is to conſiſt of ten ſhips of the line, and like orders are ſent to Rochfort to fit out five others. Theſe motions, the intent of which we are ignorant of, alarm us; and the inſurers here have augmented their premiums on it.

LONDON, *November* 10.

It is now reported, that a Lord-Lieutenant will be appointed for the whole continent of North-America, in the like manner as one is now appointed for Ireland, and that all the preſent Governors will be continued as deputies under him. And the Right Hon. the Earl of H—— is talked of as the fitteſt perſon to fill this important poſt, being already in ſome ſenſe Vice-Roy thereof, but whether ſuch a general Governor is to reſide on this government or not, we have not yet learned.

A Lady of great fortune, being ſtruck with the perſon of a certain late unſucceſsful performer (the night of his performance) was married to him laſt Monday—an ample amendment for his public divorce.

Letters from Corſica of the lateſt date, bear advice, that a choſen corps of 1000 youths as volunteers without pay (conſiſting of the very flower of the noble families of that iſland) is now forming under the denomination of the *Paolian band*; that they are conſtantly to attend the perſon of their great leader, unleſs he thinks their preſence occaſionally *indiſpenſible* elſewhere; and they are ſworn each to the other to die rather than under any circumſtances to ſurrender to the enemies of Corſica, or withdraw themſelves, on any conſideration, from the ſervice of their country.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 2.

IT is curious, Mr. Rind, to ſee what an inundation of addreſſes has flowed in upon our Governor, ſince his arrival. They tell him that he is poſſeſſed of every virtue to render this country happy.—May be ſo: Patience I am ſure he has, and no inconſiderable ſhare of it too! or he never could, with any tolerable degree of patience, have gone thro' with the half of thoſe fulſome panegyricks that have been offered. I think it is very well, and even commendable to ſay all theſe clever things of a man when we know him, and that he deſerves them; but really, I think, it is a great deal too much to ſay of one that we know very little, or nothing at all of: which I take to be the caſe at preſent. Whoever has taken the pains to obſerve the nature, or general run of addreſſes, will find the following obſervations are not without foundation.

The firſt that can be particularly taken notice of, were preſented to Richard Cromwell, ſon to Oliver the Protector, in 1658. They came in to him, in great abundance, from every corner of the kingdom. Lives and ſtore of fortune were offered him—By whom? By thoſe very men who were conſpiring his deſtruction! And before he had well peruſed theſe flattering addreſſes, he received an order to leave Whitehall, and became again one of the mobility. At the reſtoration, Charles the 2d had alſo his full ſhare; and indeed they ſeemed to be in earneſt, but, either thro' his bad conduct, or the levity of the people, or both; before his death matters were greatly changed; inſomuch, that it may be doubted, whether or not, if he had ſurvived a few years more, they would have had the trouble of driving from the throne, that godly, maſs-loving Catholick, James the ſecond. William the third, one of the greateſt Princes that ever filled the Britiſh throne, received a plentiful ſtock of this ware: And tho' the nation was more obliged to him than any of his predeceſſors, yet had that hero, and patriot, great reaſon to complain of the diffidence, which the Parliament conſtantly entertained of him, by ſcarce ever giving the neceſſary ſupplies, till the ſeaſon for action, was ſo far advanced, that his enemies had always the ſtart of him in the field; and by that means were rendered abortive, the wiſdom of all his meaſures for the common liberties of Europe. From this it may appear, that addreſſes are little elſe but a curious ſpecies of lip loyalty. A commodity, it is true, that don't coſt much, but it is a mark of mean condeſcenſion, that men, who are determined to be free, ſhould avoid.

What is the reaſon the meeting of our Aſſembly is put off till May?—Is it to wait, with patience, to ſee what ſteps our imperious Lords and Maſters at home ſhall be pleaſed, in their great wiſdom, to take? Lords and Maſters, by the bye, who are bought and ſold like ſheep in the markets. It is well known that the country levy cannot be laid, ſo as to be collected the next year, if our Repreſentatives do not meet before the time now appointed; which will be exceeding inconvenient to individuals, as well as to the public in general.—A plenitude of thoſe awful ſounds, reſcinding, and deference to acts of Parliament, will be heard from all ſides.—But, I flatter myſelf, ſuch ſounds will never chill the generous blood of my countrymen: No! I hope they will ſuffer all ills, even prefer the deſperate remedy of the Numantines of old, rather than give up one jot of their juſt rights and privileges; but we are not reduced to this extremity; we have a moſt extenſive and fertile country to the weſtward; for my own part, I ſhould not heſitate one moment in leaving a plentiful and unincumbered fortune, and travel over the bleak and rugged Alleghanies, and there, in the evening of my days, bleſſed with freedom, and covered with the ſkins of beaſts, with pleaſure ſurvey the riſe of a new empire. What may we not expect after ſeeing that Lord Hillſborough has dared to write to that infernal firebrand, G——r B——n, that the military is to be called in to the aſſiſtance of the Civil Magiſtrate; by which our brothers, and fellow citizens of Boſton, are to be ſacrificed to the unrelenting vengeance of that mercileſs tyrant? Such cruel and unneceſſary indignities, are enough to rouſe up the dead to deeds of deſperation! Let it not be ſaid that there is a riot-act to curb the people of Britain: That is nothing to us, nor is it any thing to the purpoſe. *Their* Repreſentatives conferred this ignominious ſtamp of ſlavery upon them. Thank God *our* Repreſentatives have not, as yet, been quite ſo complaiſant. I don't at all doubt, but that the very Parliament that is now ſitting, will, before it riſes, ſhew *us here*, ſome ſuch kindneſs; but I hope our Courts of Juſtice will never, *even* ſuppoſe that to be law, which at once overſets all law; and that juries, if it is found neceſſary, will be reſolutely determined to judge of the law, as well as of the fact. * Your's CURTIUS.

* *See the excellent letter on libels.*

Mr. RIND,

Pleaſe to inſert the following lines in your next Gazette.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to you if you'll be kind enough to inform the public for what reaſon, or by what authority, you returned Col. John Randolph eldeſt Burgeſs for Lunenburg county, in your Gazette, bearing date the 9th day of December laſt paſt, before the writ for the ſaid election was returned to the Secretary's office, as the law directs. One of my county men informs me that he aſked Mr. Benjamin Waller the reaſon, and his anſwer was, becauſe Mr. Randolph was a man of the greateſt dignity. I will not undertake to ſay what Mr. Randolph, or Mr. Waller's dignity may be; but in my humble opinion Mr. Randolph, nor any other Gentleman in his behalf, is intitled by law, or cuſtom, to crown Mr. Randolph with the honour due to me, that was given me by my county men, freely and lawfully, when at the ſame time, it lay to their own choice whether they would give Mr. Randolph that honour, or myſelf; and they gave me 260 votes, and Mr. Randolph but 210 votes; and if any Gentleman queſtions my honour and dignity, I am not aſhamed, nor afraid to diſpute that point before any lawful authority whatever.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

HENRY BLAGRAVE.

SIR,

WE *often receive the accounts of elections from tranſient perſons, who know nothing more than the names of the Gentlemen who are elected, and cannot give correct liſts until all the writs are returned.*

I am, SIR, *your moſt obedient ſervant,*

WILLIAM RIND.

We hear that Meſſ. JOHN TALBOT and CHARLES LYNCH, are elected Burgeſſes for the county of Bedford.

Capt. Browne on his paſſage from Hiſpaniola, fell in with a ſloop, without a living ſoul on board of her, laden with wheat, which was all in good order, and the veſſel tight and ſound. Capt. Browne put ſome hands on board of her, and brought her within a day's ſail of the Capes, when the wind blew ſo freſh, that imagining his own veſſel in danger, he was obliged to order the hands to his own aſſiſtance; they unfortunately left the ſloop's hatches open, and ſhe filled, and ſunk the next morning in their ſight. She was loaded at Norfolk.

We hear the Lord Cambden, Capt. Johnſtoun, is arrived in 6 weeks from London, but have not yet ſeen any papers by him.

FEBRUARY 1, 1769.

CAPAHOSICK Ferry, *York* ſide, is now kept by the ſubſcriber; who hereby informs the PUBLIC that he keeps as good boats and hands, as can be found at any ferry in the colony; and where all Gentlemen travellers, and others, may be aſſured of meeting with a quick paſſage, as he will make it his ſtudy to render every thing as agreeable as he poſſibly can.

2 THOMAS HARWOOD.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 30, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber having taken the ferry from this place to *Norfolk*, begs leave to inform the public, that proper boats, hands, and diſpatch may be depended on by all thoſe who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom; and as he keeps TAVERN, and horſes to hire, he flatters himſelf it will be in his power (as it ſhall be his ſtudy) to give ſatisfaction to every one who ſhall apply to

Their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CHARLES BUTLER.

To be RENTED, *and may be entered on the* 15*th of* May *next*,

THE leaſe of a large and commodious brick HOUSE, oppoſite to the *Coffee-Houſe* and nigh the *Capitol*. It has every neceſſary convenience, and is very fit for a tavern, or for taking in private lodgers; and has been long uſed by many Gentlemen, in aſſembly and court times. There are 4 years of the leaſe unexpired about the laſt of *April* next. I would alſo ſell the furniture as it ſtands, at a fair appraiſement. 3 BENJ^a. BUCKTROUT.

PRINCESS ANNE County, JANUARY 30, 1769.

To be SOLD *on* Wedneſday *the* 22*d of* February *next*,

A CHOICE plantation, whereon Mr. JOHN BIDDLE, deceaſed, lived, containing 255 acres, with a good new dwelling houſe, 28 feet ſquare, a large paſſage, 3 rooms above and 2 below, neatly finiſhed, two kitchens, barn, and all other neceſſary out houſes, with a good apple and peach orchard, convenient for fiſhing, oyſtering, and hunting; lying within a mile of that houſe where Col. *Byrd* and his lady reſided for health; the houſe larger, and not ſo bleak, about 5 miles from *Kemp*'s landing, and 15 from *Norfolk*: A moſt delightful ſituation, exactly ſuited for profit or pleaſure, and capable of great improvements. As ſuch places are ſeldom ſold, now is the time for any Gentleman to purchaſe an agreeable retreat. The ſale to be on the premiſes; the title unexceptionable; one half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the other half the firſt day of JANUARY next, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

ELIZABETH BIDDLE, Executrix.
ROBERT WILLIAMSON, } Executors. 2
CHARLES GASKING, }

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the laſt teſtament of the Hon.* Benjamin Taſker, *of the province of* Maryland, *deceaſed, on* Wedneſday *the* 1*ſt day of* March *next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at public ſale*,

THE Houſe and Plantation called BELL-AIR, lying in *Prince George*'s county, formerly the property and reſidence of the late Governor *Ogle*, deceaſed: Alſo about twenty-one SLAVES, all the STOCK, HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, PLOUGHS, TOOLS, *&c.* there.

This eſtate contains about 2177 acres, including a quantity of mowable meadow, and a large portion of arable land, which is well incloſed, and wheat was ſown laſt autumn on part of it. It's ſituation is healthful, and diſtant from *Annapolis* about 16 miles, 12 from the town of *Bladensburgh*, and 6 from *Queen-Anne*. The MANSION-HOUSE and OFFICE near it are two ſtories, built of brick; the latter about 40 feet ſquare, and the former 60 by 35 feet. The ORCHARDS, GARDEN, STABLES, BARNS, *&c.* alſo contribute to make this ſeat very pleaſing and commodious. It is propoſed that the purchaſer or purchaſers, who ſhall buy to the amount of 50l. ſterling (or for any greater ſum) may paſs his or their bonds, with approved ſecurity for the ſame, to the acting Truſtees, or their Agents, who will attend at the time and place aforeſaid. 4

To be SOLD *at public auction, on Tueſday the* 21*ſt of* March *next, if fair, if not the next fair day, being two days before* Orange *Court day*,

MANY thouſand acres of as good LAND as any in the county of *Orange*, with many plantations, where I have made large crops of every thing I ever put into it, with proper buildings for cropping. It abounds with plenty of good water ſtreams through it; and runs twenty odd miles on the north ſide of *Rappahanock*, which cauſes a large body of low grounds, abounding with black walnut, wild cherry, oak, pine, &c. the land is to be laid off as beſt ſuits the buyers. It is convenient to court-houſe, church, and mills, having one church and four mills upon it. The terms will be known of the Truſtees at the day of ſale, at Mr. *William Johnſton*'s, deceaſed, on the premiſes, where they will attend.

N. B. A fine range for ſtock, and large bodies of meadow land. tds. HARRY BEVERLY.

To be LET *by the Veſtry of* Truro *Pariſh, in* Fairfax *county, at* Pohick *church, on the firſt* Friday *in* March *next,*

THE building a brick CHURCH, to contain 3000 ſquare feet, from outſide to outſide. Any perſons inclinable to undertake the ſame, are deſired to attend on that day with a plan and eſtimate for that purpoſe.

DANIEL Mc. CARTY, THO^{s}. WITHERS COFFER, } *Church Wardens.*

To be SOLD *in* Cheſterfield *county,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on *Appomattox* river, about 4 miles from *Peterſburg*, containing by eſtimation 700 acres, whereon are very good buildings, fit for the reception of a genteel family, with orchards, &c. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. 2‡ FRAN^{s}. ROBERTSON.

To be SOLD *at* Goochland *court-houſe, on* Monday *the 20th inſtant,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in that county, on *Licking Hole* creek, containing 700 acres, with a plantation in order for cropping, and the uſual improvements thereon; alſo ſeveral very likely SLAVES, the property of JAMES GEORGE, ſen. Likewiſe ſeven likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, eight feather beds completely furniſhed, a conſiderable quantity of valuable furniture, a ſtock of cattle horſes, and hogs, 100 acres of wood land near the *Three Notch* road, the property of Capt. *Meredith Price*. Alſo ſundry SLAVES, the property of *Thomas Edwards*, ſen. deceaſed. The land may be entered upon immediately, the time of payment agreed upon at the ſale, and made eaſy to the purchaſers. Credit will be allowed for every thing elſe until the 10th of *September* next, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity. The ſale will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and continue next day until every thing is ſold.

2 DAVID ROSS.

THE County Lieutenants of every county, in the middle diſtrict, are deſired to appoint their general muſters on the following days, *viz.*

Williamſburg,	on *Wedneſday*	the 1ſt of *March*.
James City,	*Friday*	3d do.
Charles City,	*Monday*	6th do.
New Kent,	*Wedneſday*	8th do.
King William,	*Friday*	10th do.
York,	*Monday*	13th do.
Northampton,	*Thurſday*	16th do.
Accomack,	*Tueſday*	21ſt do.
Elizabeth City,	*Monday*	27th do.
Warwick,	*Wedneſday*	29th do.
Glouceſter,	*Monday*	3d of *April*.
Middleſex,	*Wedneſday*	5th do.
King & Queen,	*Friday*	7th do.
Eſſex,	*Monday*	10th do.
Hanover,	*Thurſday*	13th do.
Louiſa,	*Monday*	17th do.
Goochland,	*Wedneſday*	19th do.
Henrico,	*Friday*	21ſt do.

At which it is expected that each Captain will have an exact return of the ſtrength of his company, as well in reſpect to arms and ammunition as the number of men, whereby I may be enabled to make a proper general one to his Excellency the Governor; and as I intend to ſpend the day following each muſter, in diſciplining ſuch of the officers as need it, they, and all of them (from the Colonel to the Serjeant or Corporal incluſive) are deſired to attend for that purpoſe.

JAN. 30, 1769. ALEX: FINNIE, Adjutant.

FREDERICKSBURG, JAN. 25, 1769.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of *Dekar Thompſon, & Company*, of *Falmouth*, are deſired to make payment to Mr. *Edward Moore*, who is impowered to give proper acquittances. Thoſe who cannot pay fully in the ſpring, are requeſted to reduce their accounts as much as they can, and give bonds for their balances, which it is hoped they will do ſoon, that the company books may be cloſed, and this will entitle them to an indulgence, which thoſe who fail to do ſo muſt not expect. All demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip will be ſettled either by Mr. *Edward Moore*, who carries on the buſineſs of the ſtore as uſual, or by

CHARLES YATES, ſurviving partner of *Dekar Thompſon, & Co.*

6

STOLEN from *Williamſburg*, about the beginning of JULY laſt, a bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, faintly branded on the near buttock with the letter B. His mane and tail had been very lately roached and bobbed; and he has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and is a natural pacer. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 20s. reward, and on conviction of the thief, 3l. BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *January* 25th, 1769.

FOR SALE,

TWO hundred and ſixty-four acres of LAND in *Prince George* county, about 4 or 5 miles from *Peterſburg* and *Blandford*: Alſo 140 acres of LAND in *Dinwiddie* county, about the diſtance aforeſaid from *Peterſburg* and *Blandford*. Theſe two pieces of land lie within half a mile of each other, and join on the lands of Col. *Robert Bolling*, the Revd. Mr. *Harriſon* and Mr. *King's* and others. This land was bought by Capt. *Robert Tompkins* of *Francis Newſome*. Thoſe who want to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will take in payment, caſh, bread, flour, corn, wheat, or pork; the comodities to be merchantable, and at the caſh prices. 3 ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

A SCHEME *for diſpoſing of (by way of* LOTTERY,*) the ſeveral valuable tracts of* LAND, SLAVES, *&c. belonging to the ſubſcriber.*

Prizes.	Value.
1 of	400*l.*
1 of	80
1 of	120
1 of	80
1 of	50
1 of	90
1 of	90
1 of	75
1 of	45
1 of	10
1 of	10
1 of	8
1 of	8
1 of	5
1 of	5
31 *4l.*	124
46	1200*l.*

Prizes, 46
Blanks, 554

600 Tickets, at 40*ſ. proc.* each, is 1200*l.*

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn at *Hertford* court-houſe, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, under the direction of JOHN BROWN, BENJAMIN WINNS, HENRY HILL, HENRY RIDDICK, JOHN DUKE, MATTHIAS BRICKELL, JAMES WRIGHT, JAMES RIDDICK, and JOSEPH DICKINSON, Gentlemen, or any four or more of them, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

JOSIAH SUMNER.

A TRACT of LAND, 350 acres, pleaſantly ſituated on *Chowan* river, in *Hertford* county, *North Carolina*, whereon is a large young orchard of choice apple trees, and cleared land ſufficient to work ſix hands, and is good ſoil for grain or tobacco; has a good winter range for cattle, and an excellent place for a herring fiſhery.

A tract of 100 acres of land, on *Turkey* ſwamp, in *Hertford* county, whereon is a plantation with a good dwelling-houſe, a good orchard of apple and peach trees, has a good ſtream for a mill, and produces good *Indian* corn.

A tract of land, 200 acres, in *Hertford* county, near *Potacaſey* creek, purchaſe patent, and is good for grain.

A tract of 150 acres of old patent land, on *Warwick* creek, in *Chowan* county, whereon is two plantations, with apple orchards and houſes; the land is very good.

One lot in *Suffolk* town, conveniently ſituated near the river.

A Negro man *Will*, a likely fellow, about 21 years of age; he is a good hand at the whip-ſaw and ſcythe, and any other plantation buſineſs.

A Negro man *Harry*, a likely young fellow; he is a good ſawyer, and underſtands ditching.

A Negro woman *Rachel*, very likely, about 20 years old, underſtands houſe buſineſs, and is a good hand in the field.

A Negro girl *Cherry*, about 8 years old.

A horſe, young and likely.
A ditto.
A ditto.
A ditto.
A ditto.
A young mare.
Proc. to be paid in money.

JANUARY 14, 1769.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mr. *Hunter's* ferry, at *Frederickſburg*, on Thurſday night laſt, a light ſorrel MARE, with a large blaze in her face, white mane and tail, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 8 years old, with a half worn ſaddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and ſaddle, and brings them to me at *Rappahannock* forge, ſhall have 10s. reward, and if ſtolen, and the thief convicted 40s. beſides what the law allows. JOHN STRODE.

N. B. The ſaid mare is ſhod all round, and has no brand nor ear mark.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 6th day of* March *next,*

ALL the perſonal eſtate of *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, at his late dwelling-houſe in the county of *Middleſex*, on ſix months credit. And the next day, at *Urbanna*, will be SOLD for ready money, above One Hundred *Virginia* born SLAVES; which number the public may be aſſured will be certainly expoſed to ſale.

RICHARD CORBIN, RALPH WORMELEY, } Executors.

tdſ.

At Smithfield, the 2d day of March, *being* Iſle of Wight *court-day, will be ſold,*

TWENTY likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES,

conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, among which are a good SHOEMAKER and WEAVER. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers until the 10th of *October* next, giving bond with approved ſecurity to

t.d.ſ. ARTHUR SMITH.

YORK, JAN. 23, 1769.

To be SOLD *at auction, on* Friday *the 17th of* February *next, at the* Rocky Ridge,

ABOUT fifteen likely *Virginia* born SLAVES.

Credit will be given for the money until the firſt of *January* next, on giving bond with ſecurity to

3 W. GOOSLEY.

JANUARY 21, 1769.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, next* King & Queen *court day,*

FOUR Hundred and Sixty-two acres of LAND, in *King & Queen* county, whereon is a DWELLING-HOUSE and convenient outhouſes, and the plantation in good order for cropping. Credit will be given until the firſt of *January* next, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

EDWARD CARY.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in New-Kent *county, on* Monday, *the 13th of* February *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

SEVERAL very valuable NEGROES, houſhold furniture, plantation tools, ſtocks of horſes, cattle and hogs, corn and fodder, *&c.* Credit will be allowed until *April* 1769, for all ſums exceeding ten pounds. At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, the ſubſcriber's plantation, on the north ſide of *Chickahomony* river, on which there are a good dwelling-houſe, offices, and many other uſeful and valuable buildings; a large body of low grounds, and well timbered with aſh, oak and cypreſs; for which twelve months credit will be given from the day of ſale, upon bond and good ſecurity to

PETER RUSSELL.

KING-WILLIAM, JAN. 19, 1769.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.

3 JAMES OGILVIE.

LEEDS, JAN. 14, 1769.

RAN from a veſſel at *Fredericksburg*, three convict men imported in the JUSTITIA, Capt. *Somervell*, named *John Abbott, Philip Clerk*, and *Thomas Conner*. The firſt is a tall, ſtout, well made fellow, light hair'd, and of a ſmooth complexion, and has on his left arm I A, marked with *Indian* ink. *Clerk* is a middle ſized man, wears his own black hair, and is a little marked with the ſmall-pox. The other is alſo middle ſized, light hair'd, and of a fair complexion. All three are *Iriſhmen*, and *Conner* retains much of the brogue. It is in vain to deſcribe their dreſs, as they took with them ſundry cloaths belonging to the other ſervants. They will probably endeavour to paſs for ſailors. If taken up any where convenient to *Leeds* town, and they be there delivered to Capt. *Somervell*, he will pay for each FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows: But as *John Abbot* belongs to Mr. *John Strother*, of *Culpeper* county, the ſame reward will be given if he is delivered to him; and the other two belonging to Mr. *Richard Woods*, of *Albemarle* county, the ſame reward will be given on the delivery of either or both to him.

2 THOMAS HODGE.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a General Court held at the Capitol, the 22d of October, 1768.

George Maſon, Eſq, *and* Neil Jamieſon, & Co. *Plaintiffs, againſt* John Copithorn, *in the kingdom of* Great-Britain, John Carlyle & John Dalton, Robert Alexander, & Craven Peyton, *Defendants.* } In Chancery.

THE defendant *John Copithorn*, being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered that the other defendants, who have effects of the ſaid *Copithorn* in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demands of the plaintiffs to the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court, for the return of ſuch effects in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſon as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered that the ſaid defendant *Copithorn* do appear here, on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bills of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be within 15 days inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day immediately after divine ſervice in the church of the pariſh of *Truro*, in the county of *Fairfax*, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

JANUARY 15, 1769.

THE Commanding Officers of Militia, in the frontier diſtrict, are deſired to appoint the general muſters in their reſpective counties on the following days this ſpring, *viz.*

Halifax, on	*Thurſday* the	30th of *March*.
Bedford,	*Monday*	3d of *April*.
Amherſt,	*Thurſday*	6th do.
Buckingham,	*Tueſday*	11th do.
Albemarle,	*Friday*	14th do.
Auguſta,	*Tueſday*	18th do.
Hampſhire,	*Monday*	24th do.
Frederick,	*Thurſday*	27th do.

At which it is expected that each Captain will have an exact return of the ſtrength of his company, as well in reſpect to arms and ammunition as the number of men, whereby I may be enabled to make a proper general one to his Excellency the Governor: And as I intend to ſpend the day following each muſter, in diſciplining ſuch of the officers as need it, they are all (from the Colonel to the Serjeant or Corporal, inclusive) deſired to attend for that purpoſe.

WILLIAM PEACHEY, Adjutant.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Henrico *court, on* Monday *the 6th of* February,

TWENTY-FIVE as likely NEGROES as any in the government; amongſt which are ſeveral fine SAWYERS, and an exceeding good BLACKSMITH. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *October*, the ſecurity to be made agreeable to CHARLES CARTER, Eſq; to whom the ſlaves are mortgaged.

BLADENSBURG, *in* Maryland, *Nov.* 22, 1768.

Purſuant to a decree of the Honourable the General Court of the colony of Virginia, *will be SOLD at public ſale to the higheſt bidder, at* Wincheſter, *in* Frederick *county, in the ſaid colony, on* Tueſday *the 7th day of* March *next*,

ABOUT 729 acres of rich limeſtone land in one body, joining the ſaid town, full of fine timber, having an improved plantation, and a good meadow: Alſo part of an improved lot in the ſaid town. Theſe lands and appurtenances were the eſtate of *Thomas Lemen*, and are to be ſold in ſatisfaction of a debt due to *John Glaſſford* and Company, merchants in *Glaſgow*.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

TAKEN up in *Hanover* county, a bay mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high; has a hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock T; ſhe had on a bell when ſhe came, which is ſince loſt. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

WILLIAM DABNEY.

TAKEN up in *Albemarle*, a middle ſized bay horſe, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſlit on the tip of his near ear, branded on the near ſhoulder A, and on the buttock H, and paces. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

JOHN MARKS.

To be SOLD *on the ſecond* Thurſday *in* April *next, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on reaſonable credit,*

THREE Thouſand acres of exceeding rich level LAND, in *Frederick* county, in *Virginia*, about 15 miles from *Wincheſter*, and convenient to ſeveral merchant mills, where there is a high price given for wheat. The ſaid land will be laid off in ſuch lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

LEWIS BURWELL.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Dr.* John Clements, *deceaſed, at* Hobb's Hole, *on* Monday *the 20th day of* February, 1769, *being* Eſſex *court day*,

Forty VIRGINIA born

SLAVES,

Conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN, Among which are ſeveral good ſpinners.

Eighteen months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity to

tds. PITMAN CLEMENTS, Executor.

To be SOLD *at* Henrico *court-houſe, on* Monday *the 6th of* February *next, being court day*,

SEVERAL

SLAVES,

belonging to the eſtate of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, and others, upon ſhort credit.

GEORGE BROOKE.

TO BE SOLD,

TWELVE Hundred Acres of good LAND, lying in the county of *Warwick*, with a plantation in good order to work twelve hands. There is good oak and pine timber, convenient to navigation. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer. Terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber of *Blunt Point*.

J. ROSCOW.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raiſing Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any ſix of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchaſe of an organ for the ſaid church.

1	Prize of	£. 500	is	£. 500
2	- - - -	250	each -	500
4	- - - -	100	- -	400
8	- - - -	50	- -	400
8	- - - -	25	- -	200
10	- - - -	10	- -	100
180	- - - -	5	- -	900
213	Prizes. - - - - - - -			3000
2787	Blanks.			
3000	Tickets, at 20s. each, - -			3000
£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is - - - -				450

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn on the 7th day of JUNE next (being the firſt day of the *Fredericksburg* fair) at the town-houſe, under the direction of *Mann Page, Fielding Lewis, Charles Dick, Roger Dixon, Joſeph Jones, Hugh Mercer, James Mercer, Charles Waſhington, Lewis Willis, George Weedon, Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any ſix or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the ſaid managers.

The money is to be depoſited with a Treaſurer, on the day of the drawing; and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at the time of drawing. Thoſe who can't attend the fair, are requeſted to ſend their tickets by ſome friend, that the prizes may be diſtributed as ſoon as poſſible.

ESSEX, HOBB'S HOLE, *November* 17, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing upwards of 1000 acres, ſituate in *Eſſex* county, adjacent to *Piſcattaway* creek. It has many conveniences, and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be given, if required, on giving undoubted ſecurity for the money. The land may be ſeen at any time, and laid off in lots if deſired, by applying to

tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

NOVEMBER 14, 1768.

AS I have thoughts of removing to *King William*, I would ſell, on very reaſonable terms, my land in *Dinwiddie*, containing 1238 acres, lying on the main road, three miles above *Petersburg*, whereon there are two plantations, with commodious buildings, and an ordinary which is rented for 8 years at 55l. *per annum*. Alſo about 8000 acres of land in *Brunſwick*, within 40 miles of *Petersburg*; and near 4000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, about 60 miles from *Petersburg*. On theſe tracts are ſeveral plantations, and the ſoil is exceeding fine for growing of wheat and tobacco. Credit will be allowed till the 20th of *November*, 1770. For further particulars, thoſe who incline to purchaſe, may apply to

tf. ROBERT RUFFIN.

A NEGRO wench called *Poll* and Negro man named *George*, were taken up in company with a *Dutchman* who called himſelf *George Hendricks*, and pretended to be their maſter, and was committed to the gaol of this county on ſuſpicion of felony; ſince which the ſaid *Hendricks* has made his eſcape, and the Negroes have been tried, found guilty of petit larceny, received their puniſhment, and ſtill remain in gaol, having confeſſed their maſter to be one *John Rice*, a Gentleman of *North-Carolina*, and Naval Officer there. This is therefore to deſire the ſaid *Rice*, or other perſon to whom they belong, to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BOWYER,
Sheriff of *Auguſta*.

3m.

N. B. They are likely young ſlaves, and ſeem to be about 20 years of age.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Glouceſter* county. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if deſired.

A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot ſprings in Auguſta *county.*

1	Prize of -	£ 1000	is - - - -	£ 1000
2	- - - -	500	each - - - -	1000
4	- - - -	250	- - - - -	1000
5	- - - -	100	- - - - -	500
50	- - - -	50	- - - - -	2500
62	Prizes.			£. 6000
5938	Blanks.			
6000	Tickets at 20s. - - - - - -			£. 6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the direction and management of Meſſ. *Charles Dick, Charles Yates, John Stewart, Henry Mitchell*, and *John Glaſſell*, of whom tickets may be had.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of one hundred and forty-ſix LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than £. 20, which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river

	lots	value	rent.
		£.	£.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, 5 lots, at 12 years purchaſe, -	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield*'s, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 - -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of. Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry intereſt from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

MANN PAGE.

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